Find the Evidence

Can you find the PROOF for your answers? Use a crayon in the color shown to underline where you found each answer in the text.

Polar Animals: Orcas

The seal sits on the arctic ice floe, peacefully playing with his food. Little does he know that a powerful predator lurks just beneath the surface. Suddenly, when the ice floe on which the seal sits starts to tilt, he can see an orca pushing up one side of the ice. He starts to slide into the water, where another orca waits for his dinner. The poor seal will struggle to escape such strong, smart predators!

Of course, orcas aren’t mean. They are just hungry, trying to find food to survive. Orcas have been nicknamed killer whales, though, because of their predatory prowess. Orcas eat about 500 pounds of food per day, including fish, pinnipeds, penguins, squid, sea turtles, sharks, and even other kinds of whales. Orcas live in family groups called pods in which they work together to hunt food. They are also built for swimming fast—up to 30 miles per hour— with a strong tail and muscular body, and like many other marine mammals, orcas’ blubber keeps them warm in icy waters. Orcas are so smart that animal trainers teach them tricks in captivity. These top predators are beautiful— but incredibly powerful, too!

Who trains orcas in captivity?
What do orcas eat?
Where is the seal sitting?
Why are orcas called “killer whales”?
How fast can an orca swim?
When did the seal see its predator?
Find the Evidence

Can you find the PROOF for your answers? Use a crayon in the color shown to underline where you found each answer in the text.

Leaping for Leap Day!

Tim jumped out of bed. He jumped downstairs. He jumped during breakfast. His stepmom watched and laughed. “What are you doing, Tim?”

“I’m LEAPING! Don’t you know that today is Leap Day?” Tim giggled.

When Tim leapt into his classroom that morning, his teacher grinned.

“Happy Leap Day!” he greeted the class. “And happy 2nd birthday, Benji!”

Mr. Taylor handed a birthday hat to one of the students.

Tim was confused. “Mr. Taylor, Benji isn’t two years old!”

“Don’t worry, Tim,” Benji replied. “I was born on Leap Day, February 29th, but we only have that day every four years. Technically, even though I’ve been alive eight years, I have only had 2 real birthdays!”

“So you don’t get a birthday every year?” their friend Sue piped in.

“Most years, we have 365 days, but it actually takes a little more than 365 days for the Earth to go around the sun,” Mr. Taylor explained, holding up the globe and big beach ball as the sun. “We add an extra day—Leap Day—to February every four years to make up that extra time.”

“Ohhh, I get it!” said Tim. “Guess we better make Benji’s birthday extra special!” The class cheered and sang happy birthday to their friend.

---

Who is celebrating his or her 2nd birthday?

What does Mr. Taylor give Benji?

Where does Tim go after breakfast?

Why do we have Leap Day?

How many days do most years have?

When is Leap Day?
Find the Evidence

Can you find the PROOF for your answers? Use a crayon in the color shown to underline where you found each answer in the text.

How to Care for Your Teeth

When you “say cheese,” are you showing off healthy teeth? February is Dental Health Month— the perfect time to learn how to take care of your teeth and keep them strong!

1. Squeeze a small amount of toothpaste onto a soft toothbrush.
2. Gently brush every surface of all of your teeth, including the front, back, and sides.
3. Continue brushing for at least two minutes.
4. Spit out the toothpaste after brushing, because it’s dangerous to swallow much toothpaste.
5. Floss your teeth to clean food from between your teeth.
6. Consider using mouthwash or brushing your tongue to keep your breath fresh and keep your mouth even cleaner!
7. Make sure you visit the dentist twice a year, and remember that eating healthy foods and rinsing your mouth with water after eating something sugary can keep bacteria from growing in your mouth!

Who should you see twice a year?
What should you do after eating candy?
Where can you brush to freshen your breath?
Why should you spit after brushing?
How does flossing help your teeth?
When is Dental Health Month?

(C) J. Garwood 2014
A verb is a word that shows action.

Circle the verb in each sentence. Use those verbs to fill in the puzzle.

Across
2. The cougar leaps from the ledge.
5. A squirrel climbs the tree.
7. A deer jumps the fence.
8. The kittens play with the vine.

Down
1. The raccoon washes his food.
3. The owl swoops down to the ground.
4. The puppies dig a hole.
5. Turtles crawl on a log.
6. The fish swim in the lake.
Background A model citizen is someone who does things that other people admire and respect. A model citizen is a good example for other people.

Setting a Purpose Read to find out why Benjamin Franklin was a model citizen.

A Model Citizen

① Read Underline three reasons why Ben Franklin became famous.

Ben Franklin became famous for many reasons. He spent large amounts of his time doing scientific experiments. He designed new inventions. He owned a newspaper and composed many stories for it.
Franklin was a good citizen. He began the first fire company in America. He also started the first public library. As a result, life was better for people.

In 1776, Great Britain had colonies in America. People in the colonies wanted to be free. They fought the Revolutionary War against Britain to become free.
The colonists asked Franklin to help them achieve freedom. He helped Thomas Jefferson write the Declaration of Independence. The thirteen colonies won the war in 1783 and became the United States of America.
Read On the map, circle the colony of Pennsylvania.

The Thirteen Original American Colonies

SHORT RESPONSE

Cite Text Evidence Reread page 147. What does the map show you about where the thirteen colonies were? Write it below.
After the war, Franklin helped to write a plan for the government of the United States. This plan was called the Constitution of the United States. Ben Franklin had a life full of remarkable accomplishments. He is a model for us all.
Read Compare the picture of Ben Franklin on page 145 with the painting here. Read the caption on this page. Then circle Ben Franklin in this painting.

This painting shows the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Franklin is standing beside Thomas Jefferson.

SHORT RESPONSE

What are two reasons why Ben Franklin was a model for us all? Write them below.
Extinct

Many kinds of animals are extinct, all of their kind have died. Dinosaurs are extinct. There are no more dinosaurs alive on the earth. Scientists, people who study nature, are not sure what killed them. Some animals are extinct because the land where they lived changed. Others are extinct because hunters killed too many of them. When an animal becomes extinct it is gone forever.

1. What is the main idea of this story?
   a. Some animals are extinct.
   b. Dinosaurs are extinct.
   c. Hunters kill animals.

2. Why are dinosaurs extinct?

3. The word "extinct" means:
   a. all of those animals are dead
   b. not sure
   c. almost all of those animals are dead

4. A word that means "people who study the earth" is:
   a. extinct
   b. nature
   c. scientist

5. What two things can make an animal extinct?

6. How can we get extinct animals to come back?

Think about it: What can we do to make sure no more animals become extinct?

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The words on each leaf name things that will fit in the same category. Find the category name in the box below. Write it on the leaf.

- deer
  - car
  - moose
- jet
  - crow
  - bee
- salesman
  - doctor
  - actor
- hammer
  - drill
  - pliers
- ant
  - flea
  - beetle
- cheese
  - sauce
  - pepperoni
- table
  - chair
  - bed
- firefly
  - lamp
  - match
- raft
  - cork
  - boat

- furniture
- tools
- things that float
- jobs
- things that fly
- parts of pizza
- things with horns
- insects
- things that light
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms are words that have the same or almost the same meaning. For example, <em>little</em> and <em>small</em> have similar meanings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Directions:</strong></td>
<td>Read the words in the first column. Find a synonym in the second column. Write its letter on the line of the matching word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. sad</td>
<td>a. freezing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. shut</td>
<td>b. tired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. noisy</td>
<td>c. grin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. mad</td>
<td>d. scared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. hot</td>
<td>e. close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. cold</td>
<td>f. large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. tiny</td>
<td>g. easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. huge</td>
<td>h. loud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. fearful</td>
<td>i. unhappy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. sleepy</td>
<td>j. small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. hard</td>
<td>k. fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. swift</td>
<td>l. boiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. simple</td>
<td>m. angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. sick</td>
<td>n. difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. smile</td>
<td>o. ill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Cause and Effect Match

Match each cause on the left with an effect on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Baby Lisa began to cry.</td>
<td>a. She played in the sand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. It was raining outside.</td>
<td>b. He got a belly ache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The phone rang.</td>
<td>c. Lance flew his kite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nana plants seeds in the garden.</td>
<td>d. He fell and scraped his knee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. My lawn mower was out of gas.</td>
<td>e. He ate dinner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Someone came to the door.</td>
<td>f. The dog began to bark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. It is a windy day.</td>
<td>g. He had nothing to wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The boy tripped on a rock.</td>
<td>h. Mom gave her a bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Robert ate too many jellybeans.</td>
<td>i. She answered it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Caren practiced kicking the ball.</td>
<td>j. I couldn't cut the grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. All the clothes were dirty.</td>
<td>k. She won her soccer game.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Lee's mom took her to the beach.</td>
<td>l. I shoveled the driveway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Tyler was hungry.</td>
<td>m. Flowers began to grow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. It snowed outside.</td>
<td>n. We couldn't get in the car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Mom locked the car door.</td>
<td>o. We pulled out an umbrella.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Math Puzzle Picture

Solve the equations. Then, cut out the picture squares. Match the number printed on the picture squares to your answers below and glue them in place to unscramble the mystery picture. Color your picture.

Super Teacher Worksheets - www.superteacherworksheets.com
Math Puzzle Picture

Solve the equations below. Then, cut out the picture squares. Match the number printed on the picture squares to your answers below and glue them in place to unscramble the mystery picture. Color your picture.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
268 & - 29 & 406 & - 87 \\
375 & - 48 & 519 & - 69 \\
175 & - 18 & 650 & - 36 \\
881 & - 53 & 917 & - 64 \\
742 & - 35 & 509 & - 56 \\
373 & - 27 & 984 & - 79 \\
280 & - 44 & 656 & - 68 \\
319 & - 72 & 163 & - 49 \\
\end{array}
\]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lime Green</th>
<th>Orange</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>463 - 202 =</td>
<td>564 + 383 =</td>
<td>896 - 429 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>647 + 242 =</td>
<td>739 - 317 =</td>
<td>Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>920 + 119 =</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Color code:
- Lime Green
- Orange
- White
- Yellow
- Light Blue
- Pink
3 DIGIT SUBTRACTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Equation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>734-168=</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>923-284=</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>720-451=</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>453-185=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>825-250=</td>
<td>Light Blue</td>
<td>654-267=</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>559-122=</td>
<td>Dark Blue</td>
<td>336-138=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Color Code:
- Green: 639
- Black: 575
- Pink: 566
- White: 566
- Yellow: 639
- Light Blue: 566
- Orange: 575
- Dark Blue: 575

Answer:
- Green: 566
- Black: 639
- Pink: 639
- White: 639
- Yellow: 566
- Light Blue: 639
- Orange: 566
- Dark Blue: 566
Ground - Zero Subtraction

How to Play:

- Shuffle the cards and place the deck face down in the middle of the table.
- Each player starts out with 999 in the top 3 boxes of their game sheet.

```
  9  9  9
  
  
  289
```

- The first player draws three cards from the top of the deck and turns them face up.
- The next player does the same.
- Next, each player takes the numbers from the three cards that were drawn and writes them in the next three boxes on their game sheet under the 999.
- Each player then subtracts the two numbers and writes the result in the boxes below the two numbers.
- Each player will draw three more cards and place these cards under their previous result if they can arrange them in a way to make a smaller number.
- If they can make a smaller number, they will then subtract the two numbers and write the result in the answer boxes provided. If they can not make a smaller number they miss their turn.
- (Or, If they are not able to make a smaller number, they will roll two dice. The two numbers that come up on the dice will then be written in whatever order they choose under the previous result and the two numbers are subtracted.
- Record the results in the answer boxes.
- When a player gets to he point where the answer in their answer is a 2-digit number, instead of drawing cards, the will roll 1 dice. They will then write this number underneath the result and subtract.
- Play continues the same way until the boxes are completed. ( 4 rounds)
- The player with the the result closest to zero is the winner!
Ground - Zero Subtraction

Player 1

Player 2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Equation 1</th>
<th>Equation 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>373 + 182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>445 + 365</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime Green</td>
<td>690 + 453</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>526 + 277</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Green</td>
<td>808 + 121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name: ____________________

3 Digit Addition

Diagram:

```
810 810 810
810 929 810
555 1,143
810 810 810
929 1,143
810 929
810 1,143
803 810
1,143 929
1,143 810
810 810 810
```
THREE DIGIT SUBTRACTION

DIRECTIONS: Work out the problems below by subtracting the two numbers. Make sure you look at the problems carefully. Regrouping or borrowing is required for some of the problems.

1. \[
\begin{array}{c}
435 \\
- 259 \\
\hline
276
\end{array}
\]

2. \[
\begin{array}{c}
242 \\
- 198 \\
\hline
44
\end{array}
\]

3. \[
\begin{array}{c}
678 \\
- 449 \\
\hline
229
\end{array}
\]

4. \[
\begin{array}{c}
500 \\
- 246 \\
\hline
254
\end{array}
\]

5. \[
\begin{array}{c}
322 \\
- 180 \\
\hline
142
\end{array}
\]

6. \[
\begin{array}{c}
809 \\
- 404 \\
\hline
385
\end{array}
\]

7. \[
\begin{array}{c}
734 \\
- 436 \\
\hline
298
\end{array}
\]

8. \[
\begin{array}{c}
904 \\
- 566 \\
\hline
338
\end{array}
\]

9. \[
\begin{array}{c}
310 \\
- 290 \\
\hline
20
\end{array}
\]

10. \[
\begin{array}{c}
670 \\
- 480 \\
\hline
190
\end{array}
\]

11. \[
\begin{array}{c}
237 \\
- 199 \\
\hline
38
\end{array}
\]

12. \[
\begin{array}{c}
365 \\
- 298 \\
\hline
67
\end{array}
\]
**Biggest and Smallest**

Roll the dice 3 times to make the biggest and smallest numbers you can. Find the difference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Roll</th>
<th>2nd Roll</th>
<th>3rd Roll</th>
<th>Biggest Number (B)</th>
<th>Smallest Number (S)</th>
<th>Difference (B - S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>651 - 156 = 495</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Choose a Method to Subtract

Subtract.

1. \[ \begin{array}{c}
686 \\
-387 \\
\hline
319
\end{array} \]

2. \[ \begin{array}{c}
340 \\
-167 \\
\hline
173
\end{array} \]

3. \[ \begin{array}{c}
765 \\
-498 \\
\hline
267
\end{array} \]

4. \[ \begin{array}{c}
841 \\
-253 \\
\hline
588
\end{array} \]

5. \[ \begin{array}{c}
912 \\
-575 \\
\hline
337
\end{array} \]

6. \[ \begin{array}{c}
853 \\
-194 \\
\hline
659
\end{array} \]

7. \[ \begin{array}{c}
705 \\
-429 \\
\hline
276
\end{array} \]

8. \[ \begin{array}{c}
998 \\
-299 \\
\hline
699
\end{array} \]

9. \[ \begin{array}{c}
513 \\
-156 \\
\hline
357
\end{array} \]

10. \[ 627 \text{ } - \text{ } 348 \]

11. \[ 544 \text{ } - \text{ } 169 \]

12. \[ 810 \text{ } - \text{ } 261 \]

Solve.

13. Rory is putting 302 digital photos in an album. Of these, 194 are from her trip to Florida. How many photos are not from Rory's trip?

14. There were 645 bike riders in a race. Toby finished eighty-seventh. How many riders finished after Toby?

Check Understanding

✓ Explain two subtraction methods—ungrouping from the left and ungrouping from the right.
Write the number for the words.

1. one hundred forty-six
2. ninety-three
3. four hundred twelve
4. sixty

Round each number to the nearest hundred.

5. 438
6. 649
7. 251

Solve using a numerical method and a proof drawing.

8. $362 + 487 = $
9. $359 + 561 = $

Subtract.

10. 
   \[841 - 617 = \]
11. 
   \[300 - 138 = \]
12. 
   \[953 - 386 = \]
13. 
   \[403 - 248 = \]
14. 
   \[739 - 492 = \]
15. 
   \[800 - 361 = \]

16. **Stretch Your Thinking** The sum of two numbers is 892. Write an addition equation with the sum of 892. Then write a related subtraction equation.
Solve.

1. Write and solve an addition word problem that has the numbers 268 and 487.

2. Write and solve a subtraction word problem that has the numbers 194 and 526.

3. The yearbook staff took a total of 905 photographs. They used 487 of the photographs in the yearbook. How many of the photographs were not used?

4. Mr. Pinsky has to read a 362-page book for his book club. He read the first 129 pages last week. This week he has read 153 pages. How many pages does he have left to read?

5. Travis went to three different zoos during his summer vacation. He saw 250 animals in all. Of the animals, 163 were babies. How many animals were not babies?